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Overview of Saclay Workshop 030722

1. President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace speech of December 1953

proposed a bargain for the then "nuclear have" 's to provide knowledge and assistance in return for other states to abstain from acquiring nuclear weapons. Proposal laid basis for what became IAEA and NP regime.

Sometimes criticized for giving away too much, but in my view most "secrets" did or would soon have leaked or been rediscovered, so that only choice was whether to take initiative in a way that would secure adherents or let nature take its course. I think Eisenhower made right choice. Bargain was generally adhered to, laid basis under UN auspices for mainly orderly development as compared to previous technologies, and was accompanied by significant use of nuclear technologies, albeit not to extent envisaged by early and uninformed predictions.

2. Serious problems have arisen in past decade or more owing to

widespread diffusion of nuclear-relevant technologies and materials, with most of the most dangerous materials being excess from the US-USSR arms race rather than excess civilian materials, and to the existence of

international terrorist groups that could have access to those technologies and materials. Problems include:

- Serious differences of opinion among major nuclear powers regarding how to treat non-compliance of Iraq.
- Unresolved approach to non-compliant North Korea.
- Possibly inadequate protection, control, and accounting over large quantities of nuclear weapons materials.
- Nuclear-armed states outside the NPT that may not adequately defend their materials against terrorists.
- Nuclear and related technology trade outside the control of the parties to the NP regime.

3. **Theme of this third workshop is how to address these and other problems of the nuclear enterprise, while permitting and if possible enhancing availability of peaceful nuclear uses.** There are not only problems but also opportunities particularly in regard to technologies that could significantly improve and adjust to present realities what has been largely successful safeguards system, within its area of authority. There are disagreements in the international community about not only how to address these problems, but even whether they are the principal problems that affect the nuclear enterprise and will affect it in the next decades. We

hope these various views will be given voice here. This workshop will build on previous two workshops and will seek guidance from panelists and audience on what are the main issues that cut across security and civil applications of nuclear energy and what should be emphasized in a set of policy recommendations. Workshop will consist of 3 panels + discussion.

4. **Panel 1 will focus on materials** and will address inter alia:

- Measures needed to reduce dangers posed by excess stocks of nuclear weapons materials.
- Regional and international mechanisms to manage these materials.
- Whether significant expansion of nuclear power be accomplished in a way as to reduce security concerns.
- Measures to ensure that dangerous nuclear materials do not enter international trade or are detected if they do.

5. **Panel 2 will focus on risk and benefit communication** and will address such questions as:

- Public attitudes to nuclear matters, their evolution, how best to maintain a dialogue with the public.
- Measures to increase trust among stakeholders, including the investment and environmental communities.

- How best to evaluate nuclear risks.
- How best to communicate nuclear benefits and risks.
- How best to inform and educate relevant government levels on nuclear benefits and risks.

6. **Panel 3 will focus on governance** and will address inter alia:

- What must a governance system do in these times, what should its priorities be.
- What is an effective and achievable balance between national sovereignties and international obligations on nuclear matters.
- How can the IAEA work better and be better supported.

7. **Organizers are thankful to** panel chairs, panelists, and the audience.

Chairs will introduce their panels and give such guidance and views as they wish. Panelists are asked to speak for about 15-20 minutes so as to leave time for discussion and presentation of other views. Agenda highlights:

- Today panel 1 chaired by Sig Hecker, former director of LANL, and panel 2 chaired by Alain Buscaille, former Directeur General of

Hermes and now conseiller pour la strategie et la communication
aupres du directoire d' Areva.

- Tomorrow panel 3 chaired by Charles Curtis, former Deputy Secretary of USDOE and now President of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, followed by presentation by young generation, a general discussion of panels, and comments and discussion of rolling text led by Bob Schock, one of the effort's organizers.
- Thursday summaries by panel chairs of principal issues raised in connection with their panels and by myself of issues raised in the workshop, various points of view, what to do next, plus closing remarks by our chief organizer Ambassador. Ron Lehman.